Bellefonte Patriot.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Feb. 16.

Mr. RANDALL made the following report:

The committee of the house of representatives to whom on the 8th day of December 1819, was referred the petition from sundry citizens of this commonwealth, praying for an inquiry into the conduct of the governor, MAKE REPORT:—

(Concluded from our last.)

8th CHARGE.

"That the governor corruptly issued a commission, on the express condition that the person therein named should, from time to time, pay over a certain portion of the fees to another person, to whom the governor was under pecuniary obligations."

Upon the examination of this charge, three inquiries arise: 1st. Who is the individual to whom it is alledged the governor was under "*pecuniary obligations?*"

2d. Did these "*pecuniary obligations*" in reality exist?

And 3d Was there a corrupt condition, either express or implied, upon which a commission issued.

Judging from what passed in the presence of the committee and from the avowels and explanations given by the counsel of the petitioners, the late Alexander Wilson is here meant as the person to whom the governor was under these alledged "*pecuniary obligations;*" such obligations as would induce a governor of this commonwealth to lose sight of his oath of office; to abandon all claims to moral and political integrity, and to become the corrupt perpetrator of a high crime and misdemeanor in office!

A detail of the acquaintance and connection if it can be so called, which existed between the governor and Alexander Wilson, will throw much light upon the second branch of the inquiry and enable the house of representatives to judge of the existence of these "*pecuniary obligations.*"

Their acquaintance was formed and their friendship matured, by the occupation of Alexander Wilson as chief clerk in the treasury of this state, whilst the governor was at the head of that department. In the hope of obtaining from the skill of an eminent physician of Philadelphia, a restoration to health, Mr. Wilson removed to that city in October, 1817. Upon parting with an old acquaintance, and one certainly not in affluence, and of very reduced health, William Findlay, probably then the governor elect, gave him a common letter of introduction to Mr John Humes of that city, the only letter of the kind, as far as appears from the testimony, that he carried with him. Mr Humes testified that this letter contained merely a request, that he would endeavor to get Mr. Wilson a situation as a clerk, and nothing more than the customary language upon making a request of the kind.

James Graham, who became the agent of the widow of Alexander Wilson and had thereby access to his papers, found amongst them letters with the signature of the governor subscribed, written before and subsequently, to his election. These letters contained expressions of friendship and a willingness to serve and to oblige him. Mr. Graham also saw notes and other papers bearing the name of William Findlay, which induced him to believe that the governor was indebted to the deceased. However upon further inquiry and examination, and a correspondence with the governor, connected with the declaration of the widow, that nothing was due to her husband, this impression of Mr. Graham seems to have been shaken; and no demand was ever made, nor any claim persisted in.

Mr. Redmond Conyngham, also, testifies to an examination of papers shewn to him by Alexander Wilson, but does not materially differ from Mr. Humes or Mr. Graham. The letters which he saw were written in friendly terms; expressed a desire to serve Mr. Wilson, to procure for him a situation in consequence of his disappointment in not getting into the Bank of the United Staes; and one of them contained an extract from the letter before spoken of to Mr. Humes. At the same time, and with these papers, were shewn his bank book, and notes drawn by Alexander Wilson, and indorsed by William Findlay. Mr. Wilson made no claim of any pecuniary demand, nor of any account against the governor; and during the conversation, mentioned that he had come to Philadelphia because of his ill health, and the promise of Mr. Findlay to endeavor to procure for him a situation in the bank of the United States: and if not there, with Mr. John Humes.

Mr. John Steel states, that about four months before the death of Alexander Wilson, in Philadelphia he indorsed a note at sixty days, at the request of, and drawn by, Alexander Wilson, for five hundred, or five hundred and ten dollars. When at maturity, and about to be renewed, Mr. Wilson told him there were some small monied transactions between himself and the governor, and that the proceeds of the note were for the use of the latter. At the same time Mr. Steel told him that it was no matter, that he would indorse for a much greater amount for either of them. The note was indorsed and renewed When again at maturity, Mr. Steel being informed that no provision was made for the payment or renewal of the note, gave his check for the amount, and immediately sent to Mr. Wilson, who was then in his last illness. The messenger returned with the money to Mr. Steel, and stated the declaration of Mr. Wilson that he had received it some time before to take up the note.

Here is a condensed view of the whole of the evidence adduced by the petitioners, to sustain their allegation of "*pecuniary obligations*" on the part of the governor, towards Alexander Wilson What does it amount to? Your committee are at a loss to discover in it any thing more than those common features which distinguish occurrences of the kind between friends and acquaintances. Do the expressions of friendship amount to an acknowledgement of "*pecuniary obligations?*" Does not the avowal of generous feelings and a disposition to serve an old friend, sinking under an incurable malady, and going to a residence amongst strangers, evince any particular or "*pecuniary obligation?*"

But from these private and ordinary transactions draw, for a moment the conclusion, that the alleged "*pecuniary obligations*" did exist; does it follow as a matter of course, that either a private offence or a public crime is there also to be found? Are not all men whether in public or private life, not merely liable, but entitled, to incur obligations of interest, affection or friendship? Is it not a personal right, as well as a common failing, of which official promotion alone cannot deprive the individual? If, indeed, official acts be solely influenced by the obligations thus incurred, then would there be ground of accusation and condemnation; but, in themselves they only indicate the excercise of privileges, which no laws founded upon a just attention to freedom, can ever destroy, These reflections lead your committee to "*the third inquiry*" arising under this charge, and into an examination of the facts connected with the appointment of captain Caleb Earl, as harbor master of the city of Philadelphia; for it is pretended that the corrupt condition of paying over a portion of the fees to Alexander Wilson, was annexed to that appointment.

Shortly after the election of the governor, the removal of capt. Hawkes from the station of harbor-master of Philadelphia, was strongly urged upon him, and captain Caleb Earl, an aged gentleman of great worth, and in indigent circumstances, was recommended as the successor. Pending the application, and uncertain of its result, capt. Earl, in April 1818, accepted the command of a vessel, and sailed upon a voyage to Liverpool. Within a day or two after his departure, his commission as harbor-master reached Philadelphia. In this situation of the affair, capt. Hawkes visited the governor at Harrisburg, informed him of the circumstance of captain Earl having sailed for Europe solicted the appointment and received it.

In September following captain Earl returned and, by the advice of his powerful friends, revived his application, and waited upon the governor in person at Harrisburg. In his conversation with him, the governor acknowledged that his recommendation was a very strong one, and that captain Hawkes was also highly recommended. In this interview, capt. Earl had but little conversation with the governor, and returned again to Philadelphia without any further assurance than that the governor would think of the affair.

About the middle of the same month, capt. Gustavus Conyngham, now deceased, and who was a man of high character, called upon capt. Earl, and wished him to take Alexander Wilson as a deputy, or as a clerk. Earl expressed his wish to oblige Mr. C. who had always been his steadfast friend, and was very instrumental in endeavoring to procure him the appointment but made some objections to employing Wilson in either capacity. At the request of capt. C. the parties met at his house upon the same afternoon. The subject was resumed. Alexander Wilson stated he was in ill health, and merely wished employment until the spring; that he could keep a book of arrivals, and hoped to be strong enough to be able to go out and collect the fees. When he mentioned that he only wished to be employed until the spring, it struck capt Earl as so trifling an engagement, that he turned round to capt Conyngham and said that it was a matter of indifference; he would readily agree to the employment of Mr. Wilson until March, if it would be any satisfaction to him capt. Conyngham; that the time was so short, he considered it of no importance. At this interview there were no terms whatever mentioned. The conversation broke off, with the understanding that if captain Earl obtained the commission, he would give Mr. Wilson employment until March.

About the last of October, a second petition was forwarded to the governor, fortified by private letters and a certificate from the clerk of the district court of the United States, that capt. Hawkes held an appointment under the general government.

About the 7th of November, capt. Earl was appointed, and received his commission through the hands of the then recorder of the city of Philadelphia. He waited upon capt. Conyngham and Mr. Wilson, and told them that he was ready to fulfill his promise, and left it to them to fix the terms. Captain Conyngham said he supposed about one half the fees would be right in such a case. Wilson replied, that he did not wish the one half; he would be satisfied with six-fourteenths of the fees. They had previously left it to captain Earl himself to make any offer he pleased He declined, because he thought it a matter of no consequence. So trifling was the engagement, that he would have given the whole, if it had been asked. It could only continue for six or eight weeks, making allowance for the usual winter interruption of the navigation. In some seasons, it would only have amounted to 14 or 15 dollars. After this engagement Mr. Wilson rendered such services as his declining health would permit, and died about the 12th of February, 1819. Immediately after his death captain Earl paid to his widow sixty-two dollars; and here the matter ended.

In addition to this detail of facts, captain Earl whose inflexible integrity is admitted by all, emphatically declared, that the arrangement was made by him solely to oblige his valuable friend, Gustavus Conyngham, who happened, also, to be the friend of Mr. Wilson; that he was not induced to make it by the prospect of the commission, nor by any consideration for Alexander Wilson: that, at the time he did not view it as having any influence upon his appointment: that the governor, in his personal interview with him, never mentioned the name of Alexander Wilson, and had nothing to do with the arrangement, and that there were no pains taken to keep it a secret,

It is also worthy of remark, as negativing the supposed influence of Alexander Wilson in the procurement of the commission, that his letter, written on the 12th or 14th of September, 1818, recommending captain Earl, must have lain upon the table of the governor without effect; for the commission did not issue until early in the month of November following, and not until after the second petition, accompanied by private letters and the certificate already mentioned, irresistibly called upon the executive to bestow the commission upon Captain Earl.

Here, then, is the whole transaction; a transaction unequivocally proved to have proceeded exclusively from the grateful feelings of captain Earl towards his friend and benefactor, Gustavus Conyngham Your committee look in vain for the evidence of a corrupt interference on the part of the governor. Where is the slightest proof that the commission issued under any restriction unlawfully imposed by the governor, with a view to relieve himself from "pecuniary obligation?" Can it be possible that a chief magistrate of Pennsylvania would prostitute his office for the paltry purpose of securing a few dollars to an obscure and dying individual? Has that day arrived in Pennsylvania, when even the harbor master at Philadelphia cannot receive his commission, without the fees of a single winter season becoming a temptation to public crime! how prone to distort facts and fancy the existence of public evil must that immagination be which could see in this transaction an honorble man like captain Conyngham, a soldier of the revolution, descending and becoming the tainted instrument of another, in negotiating "*an express condition*" for such a petty consideration!

With this unvarnished exposition of the affair of captain Earl and Alexander Wilson, what unprejudiced man will not unite in opinion with the committee, that it unfolds no manner of guilt or fault on the part of the governor?

Having thus disposed of all the express or written charges, adduced by the petitioners, your committee will proceed to investigate the remaining one, which was brought forward, without any previous notice, in the testimony of John Binns. It is as follows:

"That the governor of this commonwealth, during the legislature of 1817-18, did interfere with the proceedings of a committee appointed to enquire into his official conduct, while Treasurer of the state.

In relation to this subject, let us inquire, 1st. Is the fact satisfactorily established by credible evidence? 2nd In what does the alledged interference with a legislative committee consist? And 3d. Was it an illegal interference, or such as can be denominated a high crime or misdemeanor in office?

Every witness should be free from the operations of favor, interest or prejudice. Upon this essentially depends his competency or credit. To trust to a naked, uncorroborated oath, taken by a man whose hostility is notorious and avowed, would tend to put the happiness, property and reputation of individuals, at the mercy of unprincipled enemies. Too much caution therefore, cannot be exercised, in believing him whom declared animosity urges forward, and whose statements are unconfirmed by others, or by circumstances.

It is well known to every member of the legislature—it is well known throughout the state and the union, that John Binns has for many months assailed, unceasingly, in the columns of a daily newspaper, the character and happiness of the chief magistrate: and it is also well known, that he has practised all the arts and powers of declamatory composition to raise the foundation of an impeachment, upon the very charges he now comes forward to substantiate. Such a witness cannot meet with the usual confidence. The human heart is conscious of its own frailty, and the human intellect is aware how certainly an habitual indulgence of passion will warp its judgments. Upon the present charge he stands alone, unaided by collateral events, and opposed by many probabilities. He speaks too in relation to casual and brief conversations with the governor and others, which occurred two years ago, parts of which he only pretends to recollect, and about some of the features of which he was proved to be wrong. Your committee feel reluctant to press the point farther: to them the fundamental and essential fact, to which John Binns directed his testimony, remains without adequate and satisfactory proof.

But what was the fact? What was the alledged interference with a legislative committee?

It will be remembered, that during the session of 1817-18, a committee was appointed by the house of representatives to enquire into the official conduct of William Findlay, while he acted as treasurer of the commonwealth. Pending that investigation, and shortly before the testimony closed, John Binns, it it averred by himself, was requested by the governor to draft a report for that committee of inquiry, and was afforded an opportunity to inspect some books and papers for that purpose. He acceded to that request; he made examinations among the members of the committee; collected notes of testimony; and left the seat of government for Philadelphia, promising to transmit the result of his labours. Some time, however, previous to this a suit had been instituted by Thomas Elder, esquire, against John Binns, for an alledged libel published in the Democratic Press, involving facts then investigating before the committee, and in relation to which it was an object of the latter's attention in Harrisburg, and of his anxious inquiries, to obtain important information necessary to his own defence.—Whether, as is stated on oath by Mr. Thomas Sergeant, he offered, without being solicited, to draf. the report, in order to incorporate in it what might be material to his defence on the trial of the case of Elder against Binns, pushing himself forward for a selfish object, without the desire of the executive, your committee must leave to the determination of the house.

Clear it is that he afterwards sent to Mr. Sergeant but little more than a preamble for the report; and that portion, too, principally consisted of paragraphs which, according to his own declaration, he contemplated adducing as material evidence on the above mentioned trial. This preamble and these paragraphs undergoing amendments and alterations, were afterwards embodied in the report. It does not appear that the portion thus written by John Binns, nor indeed any portion of that report, was shewn by any person to the governor. Mr. Sergeant, indeed, in whose hands all the papers upon that subject were deposited by the chairman of that committee, who alledged himself too unwell and too much engaged on other business to devote his attention to the subject, most emphatically declares that he had no conversation or communication of any kind with the chief magistrate relative thereto, and that he never did shew him what had been written and forwarded by John Binns. It is not in proof that the governor ever conversed with, or in any manner influenced, a single member of the committee of inquiry. On the contrary, the surmise is directly repudiated by the evidence of general William Marks, and colonel Frederick Eichelberger, members of that committee; to the former of whom, owing to a long existing friendship and intimacy, the governor would, in all probability, have been most likely to address himself.

Thus it results that the alledged interferrence with the committee of inquiry into the conduct of the late state treasurer, giving, for a moment, full credit to the *perilous oath of John Binns*, consists in having barely wished an individual to draft a report, without directing the mode in which it was to be done, without speaking to, or in any manner influencing, a single member of the committee, and without, finally, being made acquainted with a single syllable of the matter which constituted the report.

But, arriving at the last point in which this subject is to be considered, by what extraordinary process of refined logic can it be argued, admitting the witness to have deposed the truth, that the simple expression of a wish from the governor, that a person wholly unconnected with the committee, should draft the report, amounts to an illegal interferrence with legislative duties, is corruption, and should be punished as a crime? Was it not natural, was it not laudable, that the chief magistrate should desire that the annunciation of an innocence of which, it is presumed, he felt conscious,

Lewistown Convention

should go to the world in a form distinct forcible and attractive? It does not appear that his object was to seduce, to compel, or to mislead the committee; nor to aim or wish to influence their ultimate decision. The extent to which his conduct upon the occasion can be tortured, is to prove that he requested an experienced penman to mould into form a determination, which an approving bosom told him must be favorable. Your committee refrain from adverting to what is a notorious and often salutary practice. The drafting of reports for a legislature, is a task of some difficulty, and of public interest. To do it consistently with the state, is always desirable; nor does it, in the smallest degree, detract from the intelligence and usefulness of a committee, to suppose them ungifted with the almost mechanical faculty of composition. A report in which the official integrity of the first executive officer of the state was to be canvassed, might easily, and ought to have been, drafted without the aid of John Binns: and, it fortunately happened, that although the more decorative preamble issued from his pen, the more material parts were entrusted to the care and ability of the second officer of the commonwealth.

Having thus travelled through all the charges exhibited by the petitioners against the governor, your committee would cheerfully leave the consequence to the legislature and the people. They deem it, however, due to the dignity of the chief magistrate of this commonwealth, to the character of the state and to themselves, to add a few remarks suggested by a retrospect of the whole proceeding.

Political parties do, perhaps, in some degree contribute to the security of free laws, and a pure administration of them. They beget a watchfulness, which in its turn, prevents official misconduct, by impressing a despair of concealment. When founded upon the opposition of enlarged and liberal views, a generous collision is excited propitious to every species of improvement, and a safeguard against thoughtless or wanton inroads upon the constitution.

But mercenary parties, whose sole object is the emolument or factitious consequence of office, are the real bane of republican institutions, and the greatest sources of political demoralization. Against these every lover of liberty and law should be stern and steadfast in contending. Unfortunately for the honor, as well as the peace of Pennsylvania, such parties have too often forced themselves into notoriety, and disfigured the otherwise captivating picture of her domestic prosperity. If it be true that the extent of her executive patronage spreads forth its temptations, it should also animate her virtuous and patriotic citizens to keep the more zealous watch, and to remedy by their practice this theoretic danger of their admirable government. Your committee fondly hope that the degrading developement of cabal and intrigue made in the progress of the present inquiry, may inspire a just and salutary disgust. They rejoice that the testimony has been ordered for publication; that the people of this commonwealth may behold in naked deformity, the canker of sordid ambition; and that public opinion, the chief and safest corrective for our political evils, may prevent our ever looking upon the like again.

Your committee hold in sincerest veneration, that provision of the bill of rights which guarantees to the citizens of this state, the right to petition, or remonstrate, against grievances, or for other proper purposes. It constitutes a distinguishing and invaluable feature of our free code, and cannot be too jealously protected from violation. Equally delicate as noble, it would be injured, if not destroyed by the least modification or obstruction. But, who does not perceive how shamefully this inestimable jewel has been perverted? Has it not been torn from its legitimate object, to decorate the harlotry of faction, instead of standing on the ægis of chaste liberty? Has it not been made the subterfuge of political designs, rather than the medium of patriotic resistance? Has it not been misapplied to produce a waste of public treasure, a procrastination of legislative duties, and a stain upon the character of the state?

The evidence before your committee too clearly established the position, that the inquiry into the conduct of the chief magistrate originated in feelings of personal disappointments, were systematized by a few, and was finally presented to the consideration of the house of representatives for the mere purposes of party warfare.

Our country is just now exhibiting an unprecedented harmony of political sentiments. The wisdom and moderation of the national councils, have greatly softened the asperities of opposing parties, and nearly deprived ambition of any hope of success except from the practice of honest patriotism. Nor can it escape remark, that the same forbearance in the administration of state affairs, has eradicated much bitterness of feeling, and left but a few theoretical principles as sources of contention.

Such a state of things is in the highest degree grateful and auspicious to the hopes of every lover of freedom. Our republican institutions have withstood the shocks, beneath the severity of which European statesmen fondly predicted their downfall. Little now need be apprehended from a recurrence of similar conflicts, if any should occur. The materials of our government are solid, and calculated to be permanent. Let the people of Pennsylvania be wary, stern and active in suppressing the demoralizing practices of mere mercenary and turbulent politicians, and no apprehension can be entertained for the durability of their liberty and happiness.

Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee to whom were referred the petitions from sundry citizens of this commonwealth, praying for the inquiry into the conduct of the governor, be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

The shocking outrage upon Humanity, which has lately been perpetrated in South Carolina, in murdering negro Sam, by fire, for being accessary to the death of his master, demands the most decisive indignation. The people of America are imperiously called upon, not only to protest against the act, but to adopt measures to bring the judge jury, and executioners to condign punishment. What shall every feeling of tenderness, every sentiment of virtue, every trace of civilization be thus outraged—thus insulted, and rendered nugatory by the conduct of a few unmerciful and relentless men? and this too in direct and avowed violation of the provision of the constitution, which expressly declares, that "no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted within the jurisdiction of the United States"—and yet the good people view it, with as much coldness and indifference as if it were an exhibition for public amusement. We look in vain for a parallel in this case, in the arcana of the civil history of America, save in that portion of the country, where the frigid influence of slavery, has forbid the feelings of humanity to flow towards the sons of Africa, and reduced them below the grade of the beasts which perish. In the dark era of the 16th century, when bigotry and superstition usurped the sacred seat of Justice, the tortures of the stake were resorted to, as an antidote to fanaticism—but till now we had hoped that the influences of that pure religion which breathes "good will to men," and the progress of intellectual improvement had so far corrected the judgment and softened the heart, as to forever banish the Demon from the haunts of civilized life. But alas! how widely different is the fact. The very men who profess to hold liberty and equality as the unalienable rights of all rational intelligent beings and, who consequently claim an elevated rank in the scale of refinement, have been the first to violate every feeling and sentiment of humanity, in this grossly barbarous manner. There are no palliative accompaniments—no shadow of excuse—the facts are plain—palpable and glaring—they demand the immediate interposition of the guardian of our rights. The President of the United States, by his oath of office, stands bound to maintain the constitution in all its provisions, and we cannot conceive that he can be exonerated from the solemn obligation, without demanding the immediate and effectual interposition of Congress.—Not to repeal the sentence—Alas! that is now too late—but to prevent the repetition of such abominable executions.

Poulson's paper.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

We have not met with an article for a long time, the perusal of which gave us more real pleasure, than the letter of Joseph Bonaparte, occationed by the recent destruction of his elegant mansion by fire. Viewing this letter as the spontaneous effusion of a mind, calmly philosophic, generously grateful and nobly benevolent, we have every reason to be proud of it as a tribute to our national character. Joseph Bonaparte, a man born and educated under a different system, who has been a ruler of nations, bears voluntary testimony to the genial character and high excellence of our political institutions. He declares the Americans "the most happy people he has known"—nor is this sentiment the less valuable, less worthy of being cherished by us, because of its coming from the lips of an exiled King.

Of the family of Bonaparte, Joseph perhaps was the Prince, whose overthrow was most sincerely lamented by the people, whom the superior fortune of his imperial brother placed under his regal sceptre.—Since his arrival in this country, so entirely unexceptionable has been his conduct such his kind conciliatory deportment, so numerous, delicate and unostentatious his charities, that he has become endeared to the inhabitants of his immediate neighborhood, and respected every where. This we have from common report.

America will freely open her bosom to all such citizens, no matter what have been their stations or misfortunes.—*Pet. Int.*

The question has been taken in the Senate of the U. S. on agreeing to the amendment to the Maine Bill, to connect Missouri with Main.—Yeas, 23—Nays, 21.

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.'

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 2d. inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. *James Grier*, of Chester county, to Miss *Sarah Patton*, daughter of Mr William Patton, of Ferguson township, Centre county.

In this week's paper we have concluded the report of the committe, appointed to investigate the official conduct of the governor. The editor of the Dauphin Oracle, speaking of this report say:—'It will be considered an important document, and will be read with deep interest by our fellow citizens of this state. It is from the pen we understand, of *William Wilkins* Esq. one of the committee and a member from Alleghany county. It will be conceded, we presume, on all sides, that Mr. *John Binns* had no hand in drafting this report.'

LEWISTOWN CONVENTION.

THE delegates elected by the democratic citizens of this state, assembled in convention, on Tuesday the 7th day of March 1820, at the borough of Lewiston, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate to be supported at the next general election, for governor of this commonwealth; and for the purpose of nominating electors of president and vice president of the United States.

SAMUEL BOND, of the county of Columbia, was unanimously chosen president, and THOMAS LEIPER, of the city of Philadelphia, and FRANCIS M'CLURE, of the city of Pittsburgh, vice presidents.

On motion, WILLIAM M. WHITE, of the county of Montgomery, and THOMAS BURNSIDE, of the county of Centre, were appointed secretaries.

Resolved, unanimously, That having full and entire confidence in the inflexible integrity, tried firmness, talents and undeviating democratic principles of WILLIAM FINDLAY, esquire, and approving of his enlightened policy, and upright conduct, in the administration of the state government, since he has been governor thereof, and believing, that if re-elected, he will continue to maintain the rights of the people, and the ascendency of democratic principles and measures; we recommend him as the democratic candidate for governor, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, unanimously, That we highly approve of the conduct of the administration of the general government, and that we recommend to the electors of this commonwealth, who may be chosen, to give their undivided support to JAMES MONROE, for president, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, for vice president.

Resolved, That in case Daniel D. Tompkins should decline a re-election, to the office of vice president of the United States, then, and in that event, this convention earnestly recommend RICHARD RUSH, to be supported for vice president of the United States.

Resolved, That the following citizens be recommended as Electors of president and vice president of the United States, viz:—

Thomas Leiper,	Philadelphia city
Paul Cox,	do
Daniel Groves,	do county
Chandler Price,	do county
Pierce Crosby,	Delaware
John M Farlane	Montgomery
John Hamilton,	Lancaster
James Kerr,	Washington
William Mitchel,	Bucks
Daniel W. Dingnam,	Pike
Gabriel Heister, sr.	Berks
John Todd,	Bedford
Philip Benner,	Centre
James P. Sanderson,	Northumberland
William Clinghan,	Chester
Melchoir Rahm,	Dauphin
George Barnits,	York
James Giffen,	Cumberland
John Miley,	Adams
George Plumer,	Westmoreland
George Webb,	Lycoming
Andrew Sutton,	Washington
Joseph Huston,	Fayette
Hugh Davis	Allegheny
Patrick Farrelly,	Crawford

Resolved, unanimously, That the proceedings of this convention, together with the address and names of the delegates present attached thereto, be published in the democratic papers throughout the state.

SAMUEL BOND, *President.*

THOMAS LEIPER, } *V. Pres'ts*
FRANCIS M'CLURE, }

WM. M. WHITE, } *Secretaries.*
FR. BURNSIDE, }

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

In conformity with your wishes and instructions, your delegates repaired to Lewistown, and assembling in Convention unanimously nominated a candidate for the chief magistracy of Pennsylvania to be supported by your votes at the election in October next. We have experienced great gratification in finding so much union and cordiality existing throughout the democratic family, and our duties have in consequence, been discharged with more than ordinary facility and dispatch. Conscious of having obeyed your wish, as well as of having consulted our own inclination, we shall confidently submit for your approval the result of our united deliberations.

The fundamental principle of free government around which the republican party has so long and so steadily rallied, can never cease to deserve and demand your attachment and support. You should watch over them with a jealous eye; protect them from the least infringement, and laboriously strive to ensure their perpetual practice. Experience has proved that our prosperity and happiness are commensurate with, and dependent upon their general operation. Nor have we as citizens any thing to fear for the formation and administration of our laws, while with a wise precaution, we secure their recognition and ascendancy.

The political scenes of Pennsylvania have heretofore exhibited a succession of triumphs for the people. Amidst every effort to distract, to mislead, and to divide, there has been a calm unwavering, and determined pursuit of right, resulting in success at home, and honorable distinction among our sister states. The national character and the national policy have felt the influence and in a measure adopted the tone of the stern consistency of our democracy. It has been emphatically and justly denominated "*the key stone of the federal arch*," giving permanent solidity to a system which might otherwise be liable to injurious changes or to abrupt and fatal overthrow. Fraught with domestic blessings to ourselves, we owe *it also* to our country not to swerve from a line of political march, the salutary effects of which are so universally felt and recognized. It conveys a practicable and irresistible demonstration of the strictly American doctrine, that the people are their own best and wisest rulers.

With opinions and sentiments such as these, uninfluenced by the local and transitory discords which it has been the effort of a turbulent few to excite, we have unanimously selected WILLIAM FINDLAY, as the citizen most entitled to your suffrages at the approaching gubernatorial election.

It is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the claims of this candidate to your honor, confidence, and regard. Many of us have known him through a long and laborious course of public service: persevering, upright, and able, in early scenes of political embarrassment and conflict; faithful and indefatigable during a long career of official duties; and as chief magistrate of the state, preserving with inflexible firmness, the independence and purity of his station. From the outset of his public life he has manifested a perfect acquaintance with, and a sincere attachment to, the genuine principles of free government. While in the executive chair his policy has been liberal, wise and beneficent; anxious for the progressive improvement of our territorial advantages, and watchful for the general welfare of his constituents.

A brief retrospect of the features of his administration must confirm what we have said, and enforce his claims to the confidence of the people. If to have acted as the chief magistrate of a great commonwealth, and not as the mere leader of a party:—if to have manifested in the exercise of his official patronage, an adherence to the principles and friends of our revolution—if to have exhibited at once a patriotic forbearance and a political decision of character—if to have repelled the menaces, and scorned the blandishments of a *corrupt faction*—if to have promoted with earnest and honest zeal the prosperity and comforts of the people by giving his official aid and sanction to the encouragement of domestic industry, diffused education, and public improvement:—if in fine to have guided the barque of state with honor and general advantage during his constitutional term, entitle an executive magistrate to the continuance of our attachment and respect, it must be freely and fully accorded to William Findlay.

The time has not yet arrived, and we trust in Providence it never may arrive in Pennsylvania, when bad men combined in unprincipled leagues will be able to put down the public servant; whom they hate only because he is faithful to his duties, and will be independent in discharging them. Nay, fellow-citizens, we confidently believe that one of the surest recommendations to your enlightened and energetic support, is the hostility of those whom experience has taught you to know, as equally enemies to your morals, your reputation and your peace.

We have also fulfilled the duty you have assigned us of recommending a ticket for the electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

The distinguished virtue, patriotism and public services of the present chief magistrate and the vice president of the union, demand the entire esteem and approbation

of the American people, and our selection of the electoral candidates has been in full confidence of their accordance in these sentiments. They are citizens whose virtue and integrity are well known; and should any of them dissent from our choice of candidates proposed for their approbation, their own honor and regard to good faith will induce them to decline the trust—Such a reliance will be more consistent with the character of republican virtue and confidence than a resort to pledges that are offensive to conscious integrity.

While the principles of moral rectitude constitute the basis of our political measures, no combinations of wickedness can undermine the foundation.

In conclusion—We congratulate you, that notwithstanding the unexampled efforts of *conspiring factions*, to accomplish an unconstitutional control in the administration of our state government; its authorities have been honorably, and independently exercised, by those to whom the people and the constitution have assigned the trust.

We congratulate you upon the certain prospect of increased unanimity, in support of the distinguished citizen, proposed as a candidate for your suffrages; and that the ensuing election will prove that the chief magistrate who has virtue and energy to resist artificial associations, formed for the purpose of degrading him into a mere automaton to be moved by selfish and unprincipled wire-workers, will find his reward in decisive evidences of the confidence and esteem of THE PEOPLE.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens, that all future conventions for the nomination of a candidate for governor of this commonwealth, and for the electors of president and vice president of the United States, be held on the third Thursday of May, at Lewistown, in Mifflin county.

City of Philadelphia—Thomas Leiper, James Smith, George W Morgan, Abraham Shoemaker, Edward King.

County of Philadelphia—Jacob G Tryon, George Morton, Jacob Shearer, George W. Ritter, Daniel H. Miller, Robert O Neil.

Adams county.—George Brown, George Sweny.

Allegheny county.—Francis M'Clure Robert Graham, Charles Shaler.

Armstrong & Indiana—Samuel Matthews.

Bedford.—Peter Shell, William Taylor.

Berks & Schuuylkill.—John Defferbach, George Schall, William Bauer, John Gehr, Jacob Kreps.

Bradford & Tioga.—Samuel M'Kean.

Bucks.—John Parker, jr. Lewis S. Correll.

Somerset & Cambria.—Chauncy Forward.

Centre.—Thomas Burnside.

Chester—Isaac D Barnhard, William Evans, Joshua Taylor, Dr. W. Miller, Robert Ralston.

Columbia.—Samuel Rund.

Crawford &c.—Hugh Brawley.

Cumberland.—Wm. H Brackenridge, Samuel Mealy, John Davis

Dauphin.—Benjamin Jourdan, Isaac Smith.

Delaware.—George G. Leiper, Thomas Pearce.

Franklin—David Maclay, Jacob Hyser, Matthew Lind.

Huntingdon.—Henry Shippen, Conrad Bucher.

Lancaster.—George B Porter, William M'Millan, James Boyd, Hugh M'Cullough, Adam Diller, John Reist.

Luzerne.—David Scott.

Susquehannah.—William Jessup.

Lycoming.—Isaac Smith

Lehigh—George Millar, Philip Sellars.

Mifflin.—David Reynolds, Tobias Kreider

Lebanon.—Peter Shindler, George Seltzer

Northampton, &c.—George P. Dreisbaugh, John Goalbaugh, John Carey, jr.

Montgomery.—Wm. M. White, Benjamin Reiff, Tobias Sellers, Casper Slaughter.

Northumberland.—Abraham M'Kinney, Thomas Murray.

Union.—John Reafsnyder.

Westmoreland.—J. Murray, Casper Tarr, James Clarke.

York.—William Nace, Michael W. Ash, Charles Eming, William Diven.

At a meeting of the Independent Republicans, held at Carlisle, the 4th inst. JOSEPH HEISTER, was nominated as a candidate for governor, at the ensuing general election.

From the Lexington Public Adv.

Extraordinary Lusus Naturae

We do not recollect to have seen any notice taken by our newspapers of an extraordinary birth in Woodford county, in September last.

"Every considerable deviation from that beautiful and harmonious arrangement which is pursued by nature in the animal kingdom, is denominated a monster.—These productions though not frequent, are remarkably diversified. To prove this position it is not only necessary to state that cases are recorded where children have been born either destitute of a head, (when they survived but a few hours) possessing two heads, or where they were inseparably connected.

"Of this latter description of monsters are two children now living in Woodford county. To the curious, a concise account of this prodigy may not be entirely uninteresting.—Neither leisure nor ability will enable us to suggest ingenious or learned speculations relative to the principles which influence and control these anomalformations.

Martha Ann and Mary Jane, were born September 22d. 1819; the former is smaller and remained in a state of apparent death for three quarters of an hour, when she was revived by the vigorous circulation of her sister. These children are joined together at the back, below the loins; before the junction is fleshy, and behind bony—having their bodies and faces placed half side ways towards each other. From their connection upwards they are perfectly formed, and have lower extremities similar to other children, but only one extremity of each child will be employed in walking, viz. the external, as the other two are smaller, and the feet point rather backwards. One child cries whilst the other is asleep. They are sprightly and intelligent of their ages, and give every indication of living. They excite the commiseration of those who have visited them, among whom are several Physicians, who almost unanimously declare that any surgical operation to separate them would prove immediately or ultimately fatal.

A very analogous case to the preceding is contained in Rees' Cyclopædia.—The celebrated Hungarian sisters who were born in Saxony in 1701, and exhibited in England and different parts of Europe, attained to the age of 22. Their connection strictly resembled that of Martha Ann and Mary Jane—their intellectual powers and wills were different, they were agreeable and well bred, could read, write and sing very prettily, and could speak the Hungarian, French, German and English languages. They were seperately attached with different diseases—Judith being often convulsed, while Helen remained free from indisposition; they however, most fortunately died together."

From Niles' Register.

"TRIAL BY BATTLE."

It is impossible that we should ever become advocates for duelling—but certain cases occur in which our abhorrence of the practice is qualified by its motives; and sometimes, perhaps, a resort to it may be justified as the lesser evil—very rarely however, and *never* between private persons and on private account. If any justifiable cases do exist, they are to be found in resenting attacks on the *national honor*, through the persons of military men. If it were not for such appeals among these, it is easy to believe that those who ought to treat each other with courtesy and respect, as gentlemen, would seldom meet without disgraceful and often times fatal contentions in the streets, to the greater violation of the laws and morals of society.

We recollect the affair which happened at Malta, when the war with Tripoli (that starting place of our naval reputation and glory) first broke out. Two of our officers on peaceably entering a coffee-house were insulted by a British officer, who whispered to one of his companions, loud enough to be heard by all prasent—"there is a couple of American officers who would be very much frightened at the smell of gunpowder," or words to that effect. What would the most fastidious person have done in a case like this? Would he not have knocked the fellow down; or have acted as an officer did, who "poking his nose" into the face of the Englishman, emphatically threw into his teeth, the hard words, "you are a liar!" A meeting was the consequence, and the aggressor was killed on the spot. The affair made much stir at the time, and the result was courtesy and a respectful deportment between the officers of the two nations.

The affairs of Gibraltar grew out of like causes and produced similar effects It is the testimony of all, that although the American officers may have carried their resentment quite far enough, they were not the originators of any of the disputes, which considerably agitated that garrison for some time.

These remarks occured in reading the following in the *Trenton True American*; and are offered because it is very seldom that we notice things of this sort.

"The publication of the recent account from Gibraltar, concerning the differences between the American and British officers on that station recalled to my recollection an anecdote respecting lieut. Stockton, which occurred in the Mediteranean in 1817.

"Some of the American officers at Naples, pleased with the attention and fidelity of a Napolitan boatman, had given him a recommendation in writing addressed to all Americans. When the Albion, Admiral Penrose, arrived at that station the boatman went on board, and supposing her to be an American, presented his paper, one of the officers of the Albion wrote on it, these words—"That, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Americans, the boatman was an extravagant knave; but he supposed he charged the American officers less on account of their parsimony, and the known poverty and meanness of the American government." On the arrival of the Erie at Naples, (of which Mr. S. was lieut.) the boatman ignorant of the language in which his recommendation was written, and of the contents of the indorsement, presented the paper to Mr. Stockton who read it, and finding from inquiry of the boatman that the indorsement had been written on board the Albion, he put the paper in his pocket.

"As soon as he had moored his ship he sent a friend on board the Albion, with the paper to demand the author of endorsement. At first, all the officers denied any knowledge of it; but Mr Stockton's friend informed them that if the author was not given up, he would hold the officers of the Albion generally, responsible for the national insult; upon which one of the lieutenants avowed himself the author. A challenge was immediately sent by lieut. S. to the English lieut. Admiral Penroes hearing it endeavored to arrange it with commodore Chauncy. In consequence of which Mr. S. was asked if he would receive an apology. He answered, certainly; but it must be a proper one. A verbal apology was offered and refused; Mr. S. insisting that as the insult was in writing, the apology must be in writing also This was refused by the Englishman and an arrangement was made for the meeting. When the Englishman came to the ground he again tendered a verbal apology, which Mr. S. refused, saying he did not come there to talk. The second shot of Mr. S. wounded the Englishman slightly in the leg, upon which he declined going farther—Mr. S. insisted that he should make the written apology or fight on—he refused to do either and Mr. S told him he was a coward and he should take the liberty of caning him wherever he met him—and thus the matter ended. Many of the young officers on the station would have been equally prompt in avenging the national honor, had the paper come into their hands; but all united in thinking that it could not have been committed to any one who would bear himself with more coolness, firmness and spirit.

A German journal (the Polizei Fame,) states that in 1812, four persons were arrested and executed, in a city in the north of Germany, having been convicted of robbing 631 churches, and committing 70 murders. Unfortunately previous to their arrest, the Judges deceived by probabilities and perjured witnesses had condemned and executed, as guilty of the above crimes 119 persons; namely, 3 priests, 18 sacristans, 80 men and 18 women! Assuredly adds the Journalist, had the institution of the jury existed at that period, the judges would not have had to reproach themselves with these 119 judicial murders.

It is mentioned in the last British Quarterly Review, that Lord Stanhope related the fact in the House of Lords some time since, that by a particular statute, the punishment of fourteen years transportation was to be inflicted for a particular offence; "and upon conviction, one half thereof should go to the informer, and the other to the King!" The probability is, that, for a certain offence, a severe penalty was incurred, which was appropriated in the usual manner. But in the hurry of legislation some member proposed to amend the law by substituting 'transportation' in lieu of said penalty. The amendment was adopted without further examination of the law, and thus it went to the statute book.

TO LET,

For one or more years,

A TWO story frame house and kitchen, situated on Spring street, in the Borough of Bellefonte, now in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Hemphill. Posession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to

TH. Burnside

Bellefonte, March 6th, 1820.

TO PRINTERS.

The establishment of the

"Bellefonte Patriot,"

Is offered for Sale. This establishment holds forth many advantages; and will amply recompence any one who can devote his time and attention to the same. For terms apply by letter, post paid, to

W. BRINDLE.

NOTICE.

ROBERT and WM. STEWART informs those persons who are indebted to them, that their Books are left with J. G. Miles and S. M. Green, at John Blanchard's esq. who are regularly authorised to receive all debts due them, and that they have instructions to collect it in the most speedy way.

Bellefonte, March 8th. 1820.

Information Wanted.

THE subsbriber and his wife have just arrived from Ireland in a very distressing situation, having been cast away last new year's day at sea in the brig Connecticut, capt. Blinn, by which misfortune they lost their little all, and are now depending upon the charity of the benevolent, among strangers. They are very anxious to learn the residence of their uncles William and James Smith, who reside in some of the counties of Pennsylvania, but having lost their address which was among their papers when shipwrecked, they have no alternative but to beg in the name of Charity of benevolent editors of newspapers to publish this advertisement, by which means it is hoped by the goodness of providence, it may meet the eyes of their uncles; in order that they may know their nephew and his wife are now in Harrisburg, where they are anxiously waiting to gain information where their relatives may be found.

HENRY KAIGHN,

from the parish of Sago, and county of Armagh.

Feb. 24, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, commission merchants and dealers in Iron, tender their services to the manfacturers of

Bar & Pig Iron,

situated on the Juniata and Susquehanna, and make known that they advance CASH on all ensignments of Bar and Pig Iron and country produce in general at their ware house No. 69 Bowleys wharf.

David Kizer, & co.

N. B. The sizes of Bar iron suitable for the Baltimore market may be obtained by addressing as above.

D. K. & Co.

Baltimore, Feb. 15, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ADAM HUBLER, late of Haines township, deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge their accounts; and all persons having just demands against said estate are requested to bring them forward, properly attested, for settlement, before the first day of May next.

JACOB KRYDER, }
JACOB KREAMER. } *Adm'rs.*

Haines township, Feb. 29th 1820.

NOTICE

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of CONROD PLOTNER, late of Haines township, deceased, will please to present their accounts to the subscribers for adjustment, before the 1st day of April next, and all persons who are indebted to the said estate, must call and pay off before that day, otherwise they will be compelled so to do.

JACOB HERRING,
Wm. LONG,

Administrators.

Haines township, Feb. 28, 1820.

PRINTING

Handbills, Gards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

Here and there folks

POETRY.

THE DEVIL'S JAUNT.

The devil 'tis said from his brimstone bed,
One morning got up full of mirth, Sir,
And hastened away to the regions of day,
Resolved to play hell upon earth Sir.

A sober young lad, who more beard than brains had,
Was the first soul he met in his journey,
And a curse to affix, on mankind in his tricks,
He made Hedge in a trice an Attorney.

He saw a young bride with her groom by her side,
On whose arm she most lovingly swung, Sir,
So to let the young lover, her value discover
He taught her the use of her tongue Sir.

An ill favor'd fop with a nicely curl'd crop,
Weak nerves and a bad disposition,
He saw, and in hastse, lest such talents should waste,
He made him, ye Gods, a Physician !

A group of old maids, at their nocturnal trade,
Were employed round the snuff of a candle,
But the Devil dared not, interfere with their plot
Lest his name should be brought into scandal.

In a garden Nick saw a young limb of the law,
Plucking sprigs for a sprightly young maiden :
And the devil laugh'd loud, as the spruce fop bow'd
For he thought of the downfall of Adam.

Old Scratch then went down to a sea-port town
To catch the Sea-Serpent and bind him ;
But he came back here, with a flea in his ear,
For the Devil himself could'nt find him.

By the high road side some people he spied
Close whisp'ring and drinking and leering,
And he squeezed among the motly throng,
To hear their electioneering.

To continue the sport, he went up to court
To search out his playmates and cronies,
And was quite overjoy'd to find them employed,
Making treaties of peace with Don Onis.

So Cloven-foot then, thought he'd go home again,
For there was no room to do evil ;
As the Spaniard at trick, could match Old Nick,
And the Yankee could beat e'en the Devil.

HERE AND THERE-FOLKS.

As thy servant was here and there, he was gone.—Kings, xx. 40.

It is an abundance of such here-and-there business, that occasions a considerable portion of the pinching wants of the present day.

A small farm well cultivated with the utmost diligence and care, will furnish a prudent family with a moderate sufficiency. Again "he that hath a trade has an estate," even although he owns neither house nor land. But if the farmer and the trader, instead of attending closely to their proper callings, and busy here and there, they will assuredly "come out at the little end of the horn." Moreover they both buckle down the one to his farm and the other to his trade ; yet if their wives and their daughters, instead of practising the like good management within doors, are busy here and there, "what is brought in at the door goes out at the window"—all is gone.

See you that farm, overgrown with thorns and thistles, and briers, and its fences broken down. How comes it about? Is the owner one of Solomon's sleepers ? No ; he is not a sluggard, he is a very stirring man ; he is busy here and there, but seldom in the proper place. Perhaps he is doing head work abroad ; is chaffering in horses, or sheep, or is peddling over the country, or is pursuing, in a small way, some other scheme of speculation, or peradventure he has either got a little commission that occupies his attention, or is seeking after one :—in which ever case, the "hand writing on the wall" clearly shows what he is coming to.

Lo, an auction ! what's for sale ! The goods of a grocer, and the tools of a mechanic. Are they profligates? No. Are they inanimate clods!—Far otherwise. They are lovers of chat, of company of fun ; and so instead of attending diligently to their callings they were busy here and there.

Mark the interior of that house—no useful industry going on, no order, nothing in its right place, more wasted than is eaten. Is this housewife a dolt? so far otherwise. She is one of the most sprighly and lady-like woman in the place : but she has no time to bestow upon the affairs of her household, she is busy here and there.

Look upon that comely young man in the hands of the bailiff. Has he committed a crime ? Not so his reputation is fair. How comes it then ? He is in debt. Is he wanting faculties ? He possesses excellent faculties of body and mind. Is he indolent ? No, he is in quick motion all the day long. How happens it then, that he a single man, who never met with any heavy misfortune, is unable to pay his debts ? He has been busy here and there.

PLASTER

Near Pennsborough.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the different townships and counties hereafter mentioned, having tried the PLASTER, that was found on the land of James Walton, near Pennsborough, Lycoming county, on clover, corn, rye, and in many other ways ; and also by the side of the Gennessee plaster, DO CERTIFY that in all the above mentioned trials, we could not see any difference in the production of the two plasters ; the one was equally as good as the other. As witness our hands.

ISAAC LEMON,
JON. LEMON,
WM. M. OWEN,
Greenwood township, Columbia, co.
A. DREIBELBISZ
Mountpleasant township.
JOHN HARE,
Columbia township.
A. M'MICHAEL,
Derry township.
H. FAHNESTOCK,
DANIEL BUCK,
Muncy-creek, township, Lycoming co.
ALEX. M'AFFEE,
Muncy township.

N. B. This quarry is situate three-fourths of a mile from Pennsborough, near the west branch of the Susquehanna.—Further information may be had by enquiring of any of the Innkeepers in Pennsborough, who can direct persons to the quarry. The PLASTER will be sold at five dollars per ton, at the quarry.

All kinds of grain, beef, pork and flax-seed will be taken in payment.

Farmers are requested to come and see for themselves, and I think they will be satisfied.

R. M. LANGDON.

Pennsborough, Jan, 12, 1820.

LOOK HERE.

THOSE persons who are yet in arrears for taxes for the year 1818, in Ferguson township, due to me as collector, for said year, will please to discharge the same immediately or they may rely on it they will be proceeded against according to law and without respect to persons ; and those otherwise indebted to me, are also requested to make payment, as no further indulgence will be given.

Jeremiah Culbertson.

Boalsburgh, Ferguson township, Jan. 26th 1820.

Wrapping Paper
for sale at this Office.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, *WILL BE SOLD,*

By public vendue or out-cry, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the 11th day of March next, the undivided half part of a certain tract of LAND, situate in the township of Spring, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of William Beard, the heirs of Joseph Ross, William Riddle and others, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less—whereof John Sweeny, late of the said towhship died seized. The terms of sale are as follows viz :—One hundred and eighty dollars must be paid in hand when the sale is confirmed by the Court, and the remainder in seven annual instalments, with interest. Due attendance will be given by John Fury, acting administrator.

By the Court.

Certified by
Wm. Petrikin,
Clerk. O. C.

February 12th 1820.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday the first day of April next, at the house of ——— Walborn, in Rebersburg, Miles township, A certain tract of land with the improvements and appurtenances, situated in said township, containing eight acres, more or less. Seized and taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Weaver.

ALSO,

By virtue of an Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the said Court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 20th day of March instant, at the Court house in the borough of Bellefonte, A certain lot of ground, with a two story stone house and kitchen thereon erected, situated in the borough of Bellefonte aforesaid, on Allegheny street and known to be lot No. 93. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Irvine, Jr. by

John Mitchell *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, March 1, 1820.

Notice.

Those who are indebted to Benner & Cambridge, and the subscribers ; are requested to call and discharge their accounts, as they will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. All kinds of grain, Centre Banknotes, or other par money, will be taken in payment.

Philip Benner & co

Bellefonte December 1, 1819.

NOTICE.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and discharge their accounts, or they will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.—All kinds of grain,—Centre Bank notes or other par money, will be taken in payment.

H. Humes.

Bellefonte Nov. 25, 1819.

Notice.

Those indebted to the subscriber, for goods purchased at his Store, are hereby informed, that all kinds of grain will be received at market price, or Centre paper, or other par paper in payment therefor.

James Potter.

Potter's Mills Novem. 25, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and discharge their accounts. The subscriber will attend two weeks from the 27th instant, at his former place of residence in Brush-valley, to give those in that neighborhood indebted to him, a favorable opportunity of discharging their accounts. A punctual attendance is requested, as all accounts must be closed. Wheat will be received in payment of debts, for which the Lewisburgh price will be given, if delivered at the subscriber's mills in Nittany—Likewise notes of the Centre bank, Greensburg, and many other banks, will be received at par.

John M'Ghee.

Nittany Mills, December 2nd 1819.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to call and discharge their accounts, or they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. All kinds of grain, Centre bank notes, or any other par money will be taken in payment.

George Bressler.

Nov. 25, 1819. 29n[tf.

TO LET,

For a term of years,

THAT noted and well known Tavern stand and Distillery, at Mill Hall, Centre County, about twenty miles from Bellefonte, on the road leading to the Gennessee Country &c. &c.—In point of situation this stand is not exceeded by any in the County. There are on the premises a good house, and the necessary stabling, and eight acres of excellent meadow. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms apply to Josep Bartles, near the premises, or

Nathan Harvey.

Mill Hall, February 9th 1820.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscribers inform the public that they have received a small, but general supply of

GOODS,

suitable for the season, which they will sell, generally, on as moderate terms as any they have ever offered for sale in this County, for which they will receive Wheat, at the market price, notes of the Centre Bank, or notes at par in payment. They also earnestly solicit their friends that have unsettled accounts of long standing to come forward in the course of the ensuing winter, and settle them on the above terms.

Duncan & Forster.

Aaronsburgh Nov'r 24, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given. Those who neglect this notice, may depend on being sued, without respect to persons.

JOHN JACK.

February 9, 1820.

Fulling & Dyeing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally, that he continues to carry on the Fulling and Dyeing, in all its various branches at Mill Hall in Baldeagle township—where those disposed to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN RICH.

January 13, 1820.